Vol. II, No. 18—June 9th, 1915 Price 5 Cents

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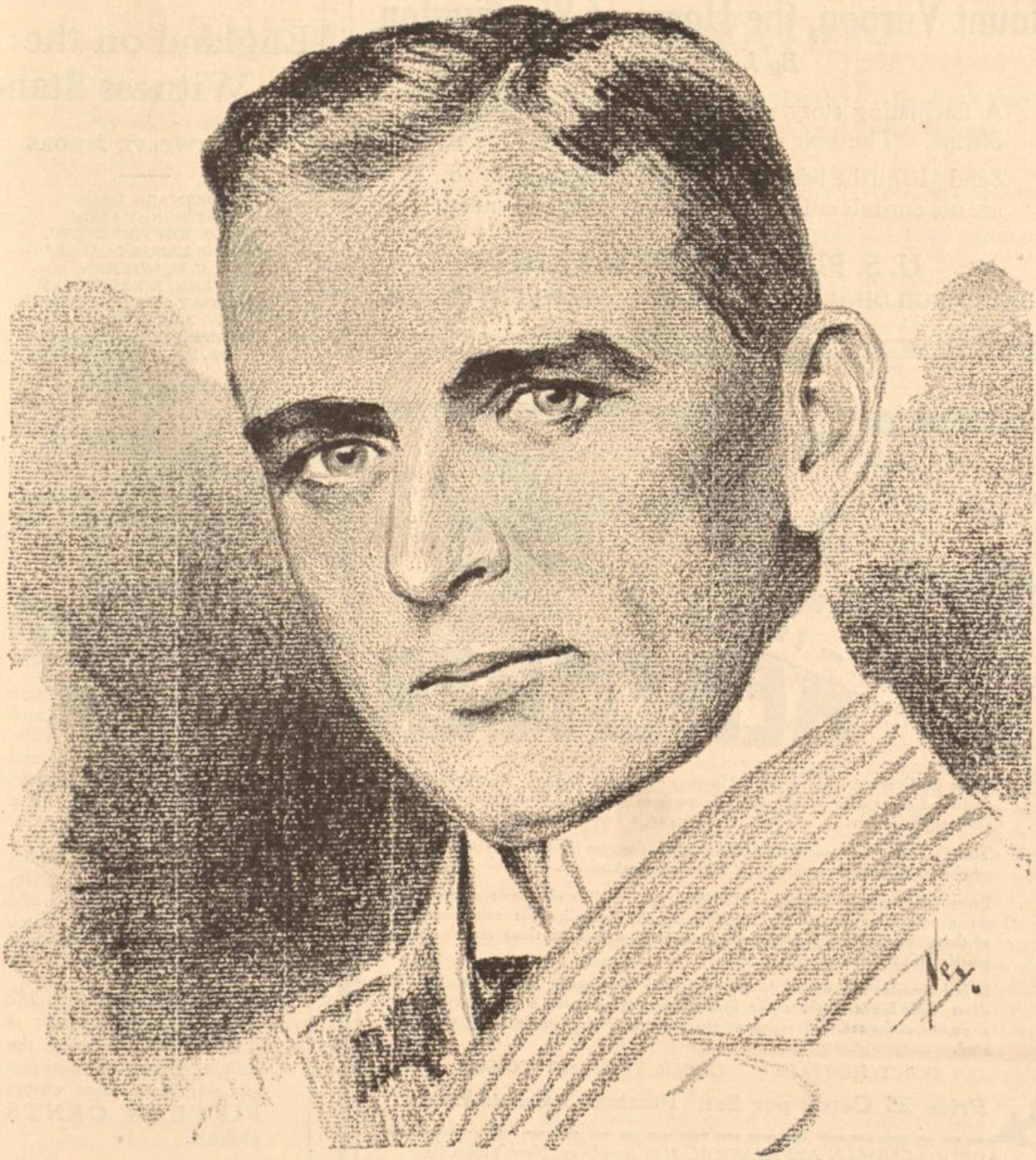

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The Fatherland

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THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

Edited by GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK

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VOL. II, No. 18 JUNE 9, 1915 PRICE, 5 CENTS

THE BLUSH OF CIVILIZATION

Ambassador Count Bernstorff at Last Gets the Official Record of Russian Atrocities—English Attempts to Prevent Their Reaching America Baffled—Atrocities Only Equalled by Apache Savages

THE English Government is placing every possible obstacle in the way of the attempt of the German Government to make public the story of the atrocities committed by the Russians in East Prussia, which forms a chapter of unparalleled cruelties, murder, arson and rapine. In order to prevent the official evidence of these outrages from reaching this country the English have not hesitated to violate every law of decency, well aware that the impression made by a recital of these horrors committed by the Cossack hordes would cause the alleged Belgian and French barbarities to pale into utter insignificance.

Two hundred copies of the printed official records were consigned to the German Ambassador at Washington. The document bears the title, "Atrocities of Russian Troops against Civilians and Prisoners of War." The copies were sent by an Italian steamer. At Gibraltar the steamer was held up and searched. The documents were stowed away at the bottom of a large cargo. The English authorities were unable to get at them save by unloading the entire cargo. Accordingly the captain of the steamer was put under pledge not to deliver the documents on the ship's arrival at New York under penalty of confiscation of the vessel on its return to Gibraltar.

It is by such methods that the English are preventing the American people from learning the truth, while filling the imagination with horror and abhorrence against the Germans with manufactured evidence. When it was found that the story of outrages in France which were put into circulation in every possible manner, even in pamphlet form issued by the New York *Times*, were failing of their intended effect in America, it was decided to give them a new lease of life by attaching a distinguished name to them. That of Lord Bryce, former English ambassador to the United States, was selected. Lord Bryce states *that the names of witnesses are omitted to avoid the possibility of drawing the vengeance of the German troops upon those remaining in Belgium. The German document makes no such reservations.* Every statement is signed and sworn to by the witnesses. Their truth is vouched for not only by the official investigators, but indirectly by the Associated Press.

On May 2d the Associated Press sent from Lyck, East Prussia, a column statement. As printed in one of the daily papers, the account bore the following headlines: "Devastation of East Prussia is now complete. From Lyck to Russian border nearly every house in ruins. Broad paved road is lined with remnants of substantial buildings. Once prosperous country turned into desert waste. Marked contrast noted between German and Russian towns. Desperateness of Slavs' battle against Teutons is evident."

Edward Lyle Fox, one of the observers on the eastern front, notices a difference between Germans and Russians in the following incidents: "There are many villages between Kowahlen and the frontier—the villages of Lukellen, Drosdowen and Mierunsken. But to-day they are only names by which may be characterized certain works of Russian arson. Not a house did we find intact on this road to the frontier, not a home but was ashes or, if of stone, whose walls were black. Not even the church at Mierunsken had escaped the torch; and then we were in Russia. We did not need the striped frontier posts to tell us that; nor did we need the holes and lumps, contrasting with the German road. There was something more significant to tell us that at last we had come to the land of the Bear. For we passed through two villages but a kilometer apart, and in these not a house had been burned, not even a fence smashed. They were Amt and Filipowa, in the Czar's domain.

"'Rittmeister,' I asked, 'did German soldiers follow the Russians down this road?' 'All the way to Suwalki,' replied Tzschirner. 'German soldiers,' I persisted, 'who passed through Goldap and all those villages to the frontier?' 'Natürlich. That was the line of advance.' I was silent. 'Rittmeister, you have wonderful discipline in your army.' Tzschirner seemed surprised. 'Why?' 'I cannot understand,' I said, 'how your soldiers, seeing what the Russians had done to East Prussian villages, could refrain from taking vengeance on the first Russian village they entered.' I think the rittmeister was a little offended. 'We are soldiers,' he said with dignity, 'not criminals.'"

The German document, reaching here in a roundabout way, has at last arrived in the hands of Count von Bernstorff, and the official records of the Russian atrocities in East Prussia have been filed with the State Department at Washington. They are therefore open to examination and comment.

While the American public has again been dazed with warmed-over accounts of German barbarities which bear no signatures and are substantiated by nothing save the name of Lord Bryce—who in the past has shown himself an aggressive partisan against everything German—the proven cruelties of the Russians in invaded German territory are ignored. The American people are not permitted to hear the German side, and again it devolves on THE FATHERLAND to do what it can to inform readers who wish to hear both sides of the war what Russian invasion means to a civilized people and what might be expected of the hordes of savage Turkos, Senegalese negroes, Indian hill men and other classes of African and Asiatic barbarians which England and France are hurling against Germany.

The Russian troops have committed atrocities during this present war which are not only incompatible with the laws of humanity and the customs of civilized nations, but which evidence the utter savagery of their warfare. These atrocities were directed against the peaceful inhabitants of the occupied German territory, as well as against those German soldiers who opposed them in lawful combat and who had the misfortune of being taken prisoner by them.

The documentary material in the hands of the State Department shows that these are not isolated cases of cruelty and deeds of violence, for atrocities of the most bestial sort have been committed in so many places and by so many different divisions of troops that they constitute conclusive proof that a very great part of the Russian army is permeated by a spirit of inhuman atrocity. A large number of cases is already well known, but in the supplements only such cases are found as have been incontrovertibly established by official testimony, particularly testimony on oath, or by official report. These cases, moreover, are only a selection of the innumerable atrocities actually committed.

The whole world knows that, owing to the barbaric methods of warfare employed by the Russians, East Prussia, once a flourishing country, in parts now presents a picture of hopeless devastation, and that the peaceful inhabitants were forced to flee and leave all their belongings in order to save themselves from assault and murder. It has been officially ascertained that at the time of the first as well as of the second invasion of East Prussia by the Russians, thousands of men, women and children were carried off, thousands were murdered, about 20,000 buildings were demolished or burned down, and that during the second invasion alone, about 80,000 homes were plundered and destroyed (supplement 1). The last Russian expedition against Memel likewise was nothing more than a savage raid, accompanied by atrocities of every description. The depositions contained in the supplements afford eloquent but ghastly proof of the acts of violence and cruelty which individual inhabitants suffered at the hands of the Russians.

The moveable goods of the poor as well as of the wealthy were stolen, looted, or wantonly destroyed by the Russian troops in every conceivable way. Cattle and provisions were taken without payment or promissory certificates (supplements 1, 3, 4, 7 and 35). Men and women had to give the savage soldiers their last coppers (supplements 3, 5, 6, 7 and 22). The dwellings were searched often by one division of troops after the other, each soldier taking whatever took his fancy (supplements 1, 3, 8, 21 and 22). Finally, homes, farm buildings and provisions were, without reason or purpose, destroyed by fire (supplements 1, 4, 9 to 13). The population, including women and children, were ill-treated on empty pretexts, or without any reason whatsoever, although they did everything to satisfy the desires of the Russian soldiers as to lodgings and food (supplements 1 to 7, 9, 10, 12, 14 to 24, 42, 46 and 51). This ill-treatment was partially characterized by exquisite cruelty. For instance, the male population of an entire community, the judge not excepted, were beaten with whips and threatened with death (supplement 24). Fugitives were shot down without further ado (supplements 6, 15, 16, 21, 25 and 26). Above all, however, numerous citizens were murdered without any cause, often under terrible tortures or in presence of their relatives (supplements 4, 8, 11 to 15, 17 to 23, 25 to 41). Young men were shot, not because they had committed anything, but because they were liable to military service (supplements 10, 18, 20, 31 32, and 33).

A transport of fugitives was suddenly attacked; the men were separated from the women and killed without procedure of any kind (supplement 37). A chief forester, escorting a troop of German convicts, was taken prisoner by Russian troops, brought before General Rennenkampf and—probably in accordance with that general's infamous order to kill all German foresters, deliberately shot (supplement 38). The brutal lust of the Russian soldiers for murder did not stop even at old men, women and children (supplements 12, 18, 22, 23, 35, 36, 39, 40 and 41).

The murder of a little girl, about 2 to 3 years old, is a particularly horrible instance (supplement 40 and 41). Revolting also is the case of an entire family, which fell victim to the lust of murder of Russian soldiers: The man was spiked to the table, the child to the door; the breasts of the wife were cut off and her body eviscerated (supplement 41). *In another instance a man and his wife were nailed by the tongue to a table, in which position they perished of hunger and loss of blood* (supplement 74.)

Innumerable are the cases of bestial attacks upon women and girls (supplements 1, 22, 42 and 54). Very often these pitiable victims were violated by several soldiers in succession, who in cases infected them with venereal diseases (supplements 42, 45, 49, 50, 51, 52 and 54); women in advanced stages of pregnancy were also abused by the bestial soldiers (supplements 45 and 50); even women over 70 years of age were not spared (supplements 51 and 52). *A little girl, eight years old, was violated by two Russian soldiers in succession* (supplement 53). *Officers, also, gave themselves up to such misdeeds* (supplement 54).

Other supplements disclose the atrocities perpetrated on German prisoners-of-war by Russian troops. Frequently German soldiers taken prisoners were robbed, spat upon or otherwise mistreated (supplements 55 to 63). A Russian officer threatened German soldiers, who refused to betray their comrades with death, and actually ordered one of them shot (supplement 64). Russian troops placed German prisoners in narrow pits before their artillery positions with the intention of allowing them to be killed by German fire (supplement 66).

Cossacks, in riding past German prisoners-of-war, cut off their heads, or wounded them, or by chopping off their limbs, mutilated them (supplement 65). A German prisoner was cruelly bound to a sort of treadmill and left to starve (supplement 67). Three hussars were found hanged in a barn with their heads down and their noses and ears chopped off, so that they must have died in a frightful agony (supplement 66).

Neither did the Russian hordes hesitate at the mutilation and murder of wounded German soldiers. Thus they tore the bandages off the wounded so that they would bleed to death; pierced out their eyes, cut off their tongue, ears, fingers and feet of others, or smashed in their skulls (supplements 68 to 79).

In many instances the atrocities took on the very character of Indian torture. One prisoner, slightly wounded, who was pinned to the wooden floor of a verandah by a sword, which went through his mouth, had the flesh stripped off his entire forearms from the elbows down, while his fingers were cloven to the wrists (supplement 79); another, who had a fracture of the skull, was bound to a calf in a stable in such a way that the animal would have to touch the uncovered brain with its mouth at every least movement (supplement 80).

The most terrible thing of all, though, is an order from the Russian General Staff, found on a Russian officer of high rank, which commanded that *all the male inhabitants able to work, from boys of ten years upward, be driven before the storming columns;* this atrocious order, whereby the Russian Commander-in-Chief has placed his name on the pillory for all time, was designedly made with the intention that the German soldiers, in order to meet the attack of the Russians, should have to shoot down their own compatriots (supplement 81). The order is given in *facsimile.*

The document has the dignified character of a judicial investigation, and is wholly unlike the stories that have been circulated regarding the alleged misdeeds of German troops in Belgium and France. In these cases American investigators and men of the highest character from neutral countries have again and again testified that they were unable to substantiate the stories of German atrocities. They were sent from village to village, and from hospital to hospital, in the vain search for facts. The English government reported to Ambassador Page that it was unable to substantiate these stories after an investigation into hundreds of complaints among the Belgian refugees in England. But the Russian atrocities are confirmed by the Associated Press and independent American correspondents. How these reports originate may be inferred from the following exchange of letters between an editorial writer of THE FATHERLAND and Prof. B. Vrooman, of Washington:

New York, May 12, 1915.

Prof. Frank B. Vrooman,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

You are quoted as authority for a story that you saw Belgian children, boys and girls, at Oxford, England, mutilated by German soldiers, among them girls with their breasts cut off and boys sexually maimed. I am going to publish this, but before doing so I request that you either affirm or deny that you are authority for the story, so that exact justice may be done. Also, kindly state who else witnessed this mutilation, where it occurred, and where I can reach the persons in whose care the children were at the time you saw these cases, and where they are now to be seen. I make this request because the *New York World* published a dispatch not long ago that the English investigators of alleged Belgian outrages had officially notified Ambassador Page that they had found not one authentic case, and this report was transmitted to our State Department.

To this Prof. Vrooman replied as follows:

817 Fifteenth Street,
Washington, D. C., May 14, 1915.

Dear Sir: In reply to your favor of May 12th I wish at once to deny emphatically that I ever saw the mutilations that you speak of, and just as emphatically that I have said that I saw them. Some one has taken the trouble to quote me out of his own imagination.

Yours truly,
F. B. VROOMAN.

THE GERMAN ANSWER

THE German answer must be highly pleasing to all who honestly desire the historic friendship between Germany and the United States to continue without interruption.

In spite of heavy provocation on the part of the United States, Germany has kept her temper. Not content with furnishing implements of murder to Germany's enemies, we actually ask Germany to commit suicide. For a modification of submarine warfare as suggested in Mr. Bryan's note would be tantamount to self-destruction on Germany's part.

It may be said that we were actuated by no selfish motive, for our action was not in the interest of the United States: we were merely pulling England's chestnuts out of the fire. This may make us more noble in our own eyes, but it hardly makes our proposition more palatable to Germany. Nevertheless, instead of indignantly refusing to discuss so absurd a proposition, Germany's answer is sweetly reasonable.

Germany is evidently perfectly willing to explain to us why she refuses to commit suicide. In fact Germany is prepared to make many concessions. Evidently Germany is willing to go to the limit in order to humor us. Germany desires no trouble with the United States. If there is to be trouble, the word must come from President Wilson.

We prattle about humanity, while we manufacture poisoned shrapnel and picric acid for profit. Ten thousand German widows, ten thousand orphans, ten thousand graves bear the legend "Made in America." The German Government makes no reference to this. The German note is no exercise in rhetoric. It states the case simply and bluntly in German fashion. "The German Government believes it was acting in self-defense in seeking with all means of warfare at its disposition to protect the lives of its soldiers by destroying ammunition intended for the enemy."

We have reason to *believe* that the *Lusitania* carried both shrapnel and explosive acids. We *know* that she carried war material. We believe that the *Lusitania* carried concealed weapons. The fact that the Collector of the Port had not seen such weapons is no proof that they were not on board. His evidence is purely negative. There is much positive evidence to the contrary.

It is admitted that the *Lusitania* was an auxiliary cruiser and that she sailed on the high seas under the jurisdiction of the British Admiralty. The English are attempting to throw dust into our eyes. But we should remember that those who deny the warlike character of the Cunard liner are the same people that advised her to sneak *under false colors* into an English port. The Cunard Line used American passengers as a shield, just as it fraudulently used the American flag as a shield for its own protection.

Perhaps the Captain of the submarine that sank the *Lusitania* to the bottom had a vision of a thousand passengers drowned. But above that vision he must have seen another vision of German armies mowed down by the deadly cargo within her hold, and of ten times ten thousand widows and orphans pointing an accusing finger at him if he failed to destroy the ammunition on its passage to England. The dictates of humanity demanded the destruction of the death-carrying vessel.

However we may deplore the loss of innocent lives, the *Lusitania* deserved her doom. The Cunard Line deliberately inveigled American passengers to imperil their lives, although one of its officials, according to Congressman Hobson, confidentially warned a friend not to entrust herself to the protection of what was to all intents and purposes an English warship masquerading as a passenger vessel.

Last week the White Star Liner *Arabic* sailed for Liverpool with 400 cases of cartridges, 41 automobiles, 795 barrels of lubricating oil, 565 barrels of grease, 5,047 pigs of lead, 3,370 bars of copper, 730 reels of barbed wire, 1,516 pieces of forgings for guns, 14,014 packages of steel and—TWO AMERICAN PASSENGERS. What would the United States do in a similar predicament? From a German standpoint, the submarine commander who fails to blow up a ship carrying such a cargo if he can, deserves to be court-martialed.

Germany is willing to give up her submarine campaign, if England will abide by international convention. Germany may be willing to meet us more than halfway if we stop the shipment of arms, which under the changed conditions of this unprecedented war has ceased to be a neutral act. Until either result is accomplished, we should prevent American passengers from taking passage on any vessel carrying contraband of war. Germany, on her side, should promise not to torpedo any ships carrying a certificate signed by the American authorities and the German Consul-General that she carries no implements of destruction.

Germany and the United States have both, in the past, demanded the sanctity of private property on the sea. England refused this demand, and our representative, Mr. Choate, weakly surrendered to English pressure. If Mr. Choate had not betrayed the interests of the United States and of humanity at that conference, the lives of civilians and private property would be as safe to-day on the high seas as they are on land.

England makes international law to suit herself. In doing so she depends upon her dreadnoughts. The marine law of the past was written by the battleship. The marine law of the future will be written by the submarine. At the same time, it must be clearly understood, that the use of the submarine as employed at present by Germany, is permissible only as a measure of retaliation. As such the submarine is the emblem of humanity. It will free the world from the incubus of Navalism. The United States will benefit most from this transition. We need not, in the future, compete with England and Japan in the building of dreadnoughts. All we need for our protection is a large fleet of submarines. If we have mastered this lesson, even the loss of a hundred American lives is not too great a price.

We have concluded thirty treaties making a year's discussion obligatory before the rupture of diplomatic relations. This is America's most substantial contribution to the civilization of the 20th Century. Germany has accepted this theory in principle. She now accepts it in practice. We cannot refuse her proffered hand,

without violating the spirit of every one of those thirty treaties. If we insist upon making an exception to the noble tradition established by us solely in the case of Germany, we would furnish proof both to her and to our own citizens that we are intentionally discriminating against the Germans.

If we lash ourselves into fury because Germany is unwilling to surrender her only chance for naval victory, we prove to every fair-minded American that the "understanding" which, according to Professor Usher existed between England and the United States during the Spanish-American war has been renewed by the Wilson Administration. We should have no choice, then, but to believe that the United States is no longer a sovereign power and that whatever the immediate issue may be we need a third war of independence to free ourselves finally from the shackles of England.

GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK.

HANNIS TAYLOR SET RIGHT

Armed Merchant Ships May be Destroyed and Sunk with all Aboard under International Law

IT is clearly the design of certain partisans opposed to everything that Germany has done in this war to add to the confusion with regard to the issues and the questions constantly arising, by everything in their power. A good deal has been written and said about the inhumanity of Germany's submarine warfare, but few have attempted to point out that Germany's course of action is justified by the laws of nations, by every essential regard to the instincts of humanity, and by precedents in our own history.

Mr. Hannis Taylor has been referred to as "a noted authority on international law." He was prompt to print his opinion on the *Lusitania* disaster, and he holds as follows: "If a merchant vessel of a belligerent is loaded down with contraband of the most dangerous character the only penalty she can possibly incur under existing international law is capture as a prize by the enemy. On such a vessel a neutral passenger has certainly all the right to protection guaranteed by international law to one of the belligerent crew."

He points out that Admiral Semmes, who did so much to destroy the merchant marine of the United States during the Civil War, "while he burned many such ships, after providing for the safety of the crew, never claimed the right of destruction unless that could be done. As Admiral Semmes was a very learned international lawyer, he knew and admitted that a prize cannot be destroyed until the lives of all on board had first been provided for."

So far Mr. Hannis is possibly right. But now arises a new condition. If the merchant ships had turned upon Admiral Semmes' vessel, and either fired upon it or attempted to ram it, with every prospect of success, what would he have done then?

It is, of course, absurd to maintain that he would have abandoned his entire crusade against the enemy's merchant ships, or that he would have exposed his own vessel to destruction. On the contrary, he would have treated all merchant ships as ships of war, and sunk them, crew and all. New arms make new conditions.

Now Germany conducted her submarine campaign precisely as did Admiral Semmes. The German submarines halted a ship, gave the crew time to take to their boats, and after sinking the enemy's trader even towed the men to the nearest point of safety. Germany followed this course until English merchant ships were especially armed and instructed to ram the submarines—and captains were actually rewarded by Parliament for destroying German submarines. Then the character of the warfare changed and the chivalry of the sea ceased, ships flying the English flag being torpedoed without warning, precisely as if the ships had been men of war. It was the lives of the submarine crew against the lives of the converted merchant ships.

American vessels sunk and destroyed 74 English merchant ships in the war of 1812 under instructions to the commanders of our squadrons *"to destroy all* or capture, unless in some extraordinary cases that shall clearly warrant an exception . . . . *unless your prize should be very valuable and near a friendly port it will be imprudent and worse than useless to attempt to send them in . . . . a single cruiser destroying every captured vessel has the capacity of continuing in full vigor her destructive power."*

That has always been the policy of the United States, and in the Civil War merchant ships attempting to run the blockade of Charleston were unconditionally destroyed, beached and overwhelmed with shot and shell.

When Mr. Taylor cites international law, he should also cite the law which declares that a merchant ship which carries guns for defense or attack or resists a belligerent warship, forfeits the right to be treated as a merchant vessel and may be destroyed as any other ship of war with all aboard.

Reynold A. Spaeth, of Clark College, takes a radically different view of the destruction of the *Lusitania* from Mr. Taylor. Granting, as we must, that the ship was carrying munitions of war for the Allies to be used against the Germans, he declares, "depots of arms and war material may be destroyed without warning if for military reasons immediate action is necessary and no delay can be allowed the enemy." He continues:

"War must be primarily effective. In the case of the *Lusitania,* the observations of the rules of humanity would have rendered war ineffective. When a submarine attempts the 'capture' of a vessel of approximately her own speed or slower she may, after warning the vessel to stop, follow her until she does stop. If in this case the challenged vessel attempts to escape she may legitimately be torpedoed. The *Lusitania,* as we know, depended upon her speed to escape submarine attacks. It is a physical impossibility for a vessel of her size, running at full speed, to stop at the order of a submarine. Even if it were possible instantly to reverse her engines, her initial velocity would still be so great that she would pass the challenging submarine, even though the latter should follow at full speed. *And once beyond her adversary under these circumstances, there would be nothing to prevent her ordering full speed ahead."*

"IT WAS NOT LIKE THIS IN THE DAYS OF OLD"

TWO of the bitterest anti-German publications to-day are *Life* and *Harper's Weekly*. In proportion to their hatred of Germany, they are prodigiously pro-English. But they were not always quite so abject before the power of Great Britain as they are to-day. Under real American editors these magazines at one time were free and independent and fearlessly assailed our ancient enemy in poetry and prose. The following two poems will illustrate the sharp Americanism which characterized these papers before they became tainted by the British virus:

This Poem Was Published in "Harper's Weekly," New York City, May 18, 1863

WE will remember it—*England's "neutrality"*—
We who have witnessed her cowardly craft;
Friendly in seeming, a foe in reality,
Wiping her eyes while she inwardly laughed.

We will remember when round us were lying
Thousands of gallant men, wounded and dead,
Rebels on all sides our pathway defying,—
"Down with our rival!" was all England said.

We will remember her sham aristocracy,
Cheerful and jubilant over our fall;
Helping when Treason would stifle democracy,
Turning a deaf ear to Liberty's call.

We will remember with lasting emotion,
When her starved workmen were gasping for breath,
While stores of grain *we* sent over the ocean,
Her ships came laden with weapons of death!

We will remember the *Keokuk* sinking,
Riddled with balls *"neutral England"* had sent;
We will remember her laughing and winking,
Feasting arch-traitors on board of the *Trent*.

We will remember it when we are stronger,
When once again we stand saved and erect;
Her *neutral mask* shall shield England no longer,
By her foul deeds she'll know *what to expect!*

This appeared in "Life" during the Boer War

THE RETROCESSIONAL
By JOSEPH E. SMITH

CLAN of the lion, braggart, scold,
Tribe of the long-shunned battle line,
Beneath whose flag of blood and gold
The jackal and the vulture dine:
Lord "Bobs," your hosts are struggling yet—
So is De Wet, so is De Wet!

The clamor and the tumult die;
The drunken cockneys home depart;
The widow's grief, the orphan's cry,
The sorrow of the broken heart—
Lord "Bobs," these ghosts are with you yet—
So is De Wet, so is De Wet!

Far-called your armies melt away
Before the freemen's Mauser fire;
Lo, all the pomp of yesterday
Is draggled in the Transvaal mire:
Gibe of the nations, spared as yet—
Beware De Wet, beware De Wet!

Still drunk with dregs of power you loose
Wild tongues that speak of baffled greed,
Such boasting as pale cravens use
Who owe their safety to their speed—
Lord "Bobs," your boasts bring laughter yet
Where rides De Wet, where strikes De Wet!

For British hearts that put their trust
In greed, dishonor, pride and power,
There waits disaster's acrid dust,
Humiliation's bitter hour—
Lord "Bobs," your hosts are still beset
By bold De Wet, by brave De Wet!

WHERE IS THE "RAMOS?"

The "Mother Ship" for Submarines, Said to Have Been Borrowed by Canadian Government to Put Together Parts of Submarines Supplied by Charles M. Schwab

THE belief that certain Americans are giving every assistance possible to the Allies, in flagrant violation of the President's proclamation of neutrality, and possibly with the secret connivance of government officials, is confirmed by the mysterious disappearance from the dock of the Robins Dry Dock and Repair Co., of Brooklyn, of the steamer *Ramos*, fully equipped as a "mother ship" for submarines. It is believed that the craft has been hired by the Canadian government and is now hard engaged somewhere on the St. Lawrence in assembling submarine parts supplied by the Bethlehem Steel Works, to be shipped in complete form to England. The New York *American*, on May 14, printed the following paragraph in an inconspicuous place:

> The steamer *Ramos*, called the "mother ship" for submarines, has left Brooklyn on a mysterious errand. It is reported she went into the St. Lawrence River to assemble submarine parts built at Bethlehem by Charles M. Schwab's company.
>
> Heavy dynamos and other machinery, scarcely intended for the *Ramos*, which is a 1,500-ton boat, were put aboard.

The information conveyed by this rather vague statement is supplemented by more complete information by another Hearst paper—the *Morgen Journal*—containing the following details:

> The vessel is supplied with a full equipment of machinery for the testing and equipping of submarines. It is the only vessel of the kind in the United States.

Suspicion was aroused when the vessel disappeared about the same time that Charles M. Schwab was sending submarines in parts to Canada, where they were to be assembled. It is understood that this is being done somewhere on the St. Lawrence river, although no one in Brooklyn or New York professes to know the exact spot.

The owners of the boat are Sloane, Danenhover & Co., a Brooklyn firm doing business on the Erie Basin, whose specialty is the testing and equipping of submarines. The *Ramos* was chartered some time ago by the Canadian Salvage Company, but the name of this firm is believed to be only a cloak for a Canadian government enterprise.

Richard A. Wright, one of the engineers of the firm, declared in an interview that the boat was built for the use of three submarine building concerns in the United States. He said that the Canadian firm had "borrowed" the *Ramos* for a few weeks. This was at the beginning of the winter. Since then, nothing has been heard of the vessel, although there is an urgent demand for it at home. The Canadian Salvage Company is said to have its headquarters in Quebec; it has several representatives in New York, but it was impossible to discover their whereabouts.

The matter will be brought to the attention of the United States government, and it is hoped that it will not be hushed up, as was

done in regard to the recent charges that English warships lying outside of New York were being supplied from New York City. Although official charges were preferred by the Collector of the Port on evidence collected by him during a protracted period, the case, which at first excited a great deal of attention in the newspapers, was hastily dropped, and nothing more has been heard of it.

A similar thing happened in connection with the report that an American warship, believed to be the *New York,* was fired upon in the dark by one of the English cruisers when it refused to halt as it was putting into the local harbor. It was realized that if this became known there would have been a general outcry throughout the country against the so high-handed an outrage. The officers of the American warship, it was said, were instructed to keep their mouths shut in order to avoid trouble.

LET US THINK FOR OURSELVES

Turning the Searchlight of Inquiry Upon the Questions Involved in the War—England's Bankruptcy Would Create a Panic Here

THE amiable fiction that we are perfectly justified by law in supplying the Allies with munitions of war without carrying the imputation of an unfriendly act, and that we must do so in vindication of our neutrality, regardless of the fact that England has proclaimed a policy of starvation against the German civilian population, and that her passenger ships are floating arsenals—this pretense is exposed in all its glaring falsity by its own writers. Granting that we have such right under the law, its exercise under present conditions comes well within the meaning of a maxim pronounced by Blackstone: "The man who does all the law allows is a scoundrel."

We are, in fact, as much the allies of England, Russia and France as if we had declared war. England does not want us to declare war. We are far more valuable to her now than if we should come into the open and enter the conflict as a party to the "coalition" spoken of by Prof. Roland Usher in his books.

The New York *Tribune* casts off the sham in an editorial printed in its issue of May 27. The *Tribune* makes no false pretenses about friendly relations with Germany. It acknowledges candidly that we are Germany's enemy, for it says:

> Now, if we declare war upon Germany we shall not be able immediately, if at all, to add to her difficulties in Europe. Whether we are hostile or neutral our ammunition will continue to flow into Allied countries. *The maximum of actual damage we can do her we are doing now.* If war be declared she can torpedo our ships with impunity and in some measure reduce the influx of ammunition into the nations opposing her.

There is no false pretense about this. We are now doing the maximum of actual damage to a country with which we pretend to keep up friendly relations. The *Tribune* is only voicing the sentiment of that portion of the English press which knows a hawk from a handsaw. We find it voiced in the Kingston *Daily Standard,* the oldest newspaper in Canada outside the province of Quebec, which declares editorially that "the greatest service the United States can render the Allies in the great war is to keep out of it." And this is the reason, according to this newspaper, which assumes to speak for "many thoughtful Canadians":

> "The best service that country can do the cause of the Allies and the cause of humanity is to continue to supply the Allies with arms and ammunition, and, going now a little further, see to it beyond the shadow of a doubt that the German murderers and their partners in crime shall receive no supplies or arms of any kind from the United States."

It is apparent from this how closely the American press is linked with the British, and how perfectly conformable to the wishes of the Allies is the policy pursued by our statesmen.

Undoubtedly Washington has received private information that England is in desperate straits and something must needs be done to come to her aid with all the power of the United States. The sinking of the *Lusitania* has given it a strong "pull" with the unthinking and the partisan element. If the President succeeds in forcing Germany to give up her submarine warfare on merchant vessels, it will be a tremendous advantage to England, as her commerce will then be unimpeded. Presumably for that reason the *Lusitania* was left unprotected and permitted to be sunk; if so, it was a good stroke of English diplomacy.

The next step will be to stop the Zeppelin raids. We can tell the trend of things from the magazines and newspapers. Uncle Sam must stop this terror of the air. Some lives will have to be sacrificed purposely, and in order to send the lesson home to us, they must be American lives. The President has not ordered Americans out of the belligerent countries as he directed Americans to clear out of Mexico. American deaths may yet save England. We shall hear no end of harrowing stories about the ruthless killing of women and children, and send another note to Germany telling her to stop her aerial warfare.

It is at least remarkable that at present both England and France are advertising for tourists to come and see the great war. Possibly a stray Zeppelin bomb will kill a prominent society tourist, to start the ball. How can we arbitrate with a barbarous country that kills harmless Americans?

Of course, it would be humane and right to warn Americans against placing themselves in the way of stray bombs and bullets, but the administration is not doing so and resented the action of the German embassy when it publicly warned tourists from taking passage on an English vessel, although they would have been safer in Mexico. It has been rumored that the water-tight compartments were purposely left open to facilitate the sinking of the *Lusitania* if hit by a torpedo, and Representative Hobson declared that his sister-in-law was told by an official of the Cunard line not to sail on her, as he had been warned by the English admiralty.

The admiralty admits that it cannot protect its merchant ships. It is holding its huge fleet in well-mined harbors to keep it out of harm's way. That the *Lusitania* is an English ship, and that Americans had been duly warned, has not tempered the bellicose spirit of the friends and would-be saviors of England in the least, and many thoughtless people never take these circumstances into consideration. The press, which was loudest in its demonstration of contempt for the German warning issued by the German embassy, is loudest in demanding retaliatory action against Germany.

It is obviously foreseen that unless the tide of war changes materially, England will go bankrupt, and if this comes to pass, certain large interests in New York will be drawn down into the maelstrom. We should probably have a financial panic and we should have to pay for England's war policy. This is an expensive war; and England, as Lloyd George confessed in parliament, is financing its Allies. At the battle of Neuve Chapelle the English fired more ammunition than during the entire Boer war. England's debt is by far the greatest of that of any country in the world. It is now so vast that she expects never to pay anything but the interest. Her debt and losses together possibly average close to $20,000,000 a day.

We are largely financing England. Do the American people realize this? Are our financiers gambling with the money of the people? Is it not plain that the "big interests" are behind the policy of embarrassing and crippling Germany? Isn't it plain that this question is closely involved with the spirit of hate and antagonism in the American press? It is becoming a mania, an obsession, to charge Germany with every crime under the calendar and to ignore the thousandfold wrong done her. The financial world is foreseeing a debacle unless we come to the rescue. England's bankruptcy would inevitably lead to financial disaster, and the common people of the United States would be the victims in the end.

It is time for every American to do some thinking for himself.

S. FRANKLIN FREDERIC.

THE WORLD WAR AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

By Dr. Edmund von Mach, Author of "What Germany Wants," etc.

MR. ALBERT E. PILLSBURY, ex-Attorney-General of Massachusetts, recently published in the Boston *Herald* [May 16, 1915], an article called "The State of the Case," in which he reviewed the several infractions of International Law, committed by the belligerents, and reached the conclusion that Germany began throwing this law to the winds, and that England's extra-legal actions were excusable as necessary retaliatory measures.

Mr. Pillsbury's reputation and the temperate language of his article absolve him from the charge of having artfully suppressed several facts. But the absence of this from his list shows how difficult it is for contemporaries to see a case in all its aspects.

Some of the facts he had overlooked are these:

1. England closed the North Sea to fishermen on August 10, 1915.
2. England declared the waters between her East coast and Scandinavia a zone of war early in October, 1914.
3. Early in August Mr. Bryan inquired of Germany and England whether they would feel bound by the Declaration of London. Germany said yes. England assented at first, but soon after changed her mind, whereupon Mr. Bryan declared that America also would have to disregard this Declaration in her discussions with the belligerents.
4. Germany has denied planting mines on the high seas, and last fall tried to give wide publicity to the Dutch announcement that most, if not all, of the mines which a heavy storm had thrown on the Dutch coast were of English manufacture.
5. On February 2, 1915, Great Britain declared all food destined for Germany contraband, using as an excuse that the German Government had taken control of the food supply of the country. This was a flimsy argument at the time. Since then, however, both England and France have been obliged to take similar measures. Germany, moreover, offered to give guarantees that all shipments of food should be used exclusively for the civil population, and that an American commission might supervise their distribution.

Comparing these facts with those published by Mr. Pillsbury, one appreciates that unless other additional facts have been overlooked, it was not Germany but England who first threw international maritime law to the winds.

The same is true, it would seem, regarding the warfare on land. The first authoritative compilation and discussion of the facts has just come to hand in the shape of a book by Dr. Müller, Meiningen, member of the Reichstag and the Bavarian Diet: *The World War and the Law of Nations. An Accusation against the conduct of the war by the Triple Entente.* [Weltkrieg und Volkerrecht, Vertag von Georg Reimer, Berlin, 1915.]

Dr. Müller's greatest achievement is that he makes no assertions without printing his evidence. This enables the impartial reader to make his own investigation. One remarkable fact is that a number of notes are published which Germany sent to America, and which our State Department has failed to publish, or at least our press has failed to print. The most important of these is the note on the infringement of the Geneva Convention by the French. This note is not a mere arraignment, but a collection of sworn affidavits.

A whole chapter is given to Egypt and England's infraction of the neutrality of the Suez Canal. Despicable as her action was, one feels a thrill of admiration for her supreme skill in twisting the letter of the law to suit her purposes, and is reminded of Signor Pilo Banbini's statement in his book, "About the Anglo-German War" (Genoa, 1915), that if one nation has to dominate the world, he preferred Germany to England, for Germany's power was based on might and England's on deceit; and it was easier to get even with might than with deceit.

When the war began several German and Austrian steamers were in Port Said and the Suez Canal. "On the thirteenth detachments of the Egyptian police appeared on all these steamers. The officers in charge of the police told the captains that nobody would be permitted to leave the ships and that the ships themselves would have to leave port. The captains naturally refused to do this, whereupon the police brought new crews to the ships, filled the bunkers with coal, gave each ship provisions for a week, and by force sent the ships to sea, some on the fifteenth, others on the sixteenth." A few miles out to sea the English cruiser *Warrior* was waiting for them, and when it sighted them ordered them to stop, and captured them, observing in every case all the niceties of procedure prescribed by international law. The captain of the *Warrior* took these ships to Alexandria and very formally handed them over to the marshal of the English prize court!

After reciting these events, Dr. Müller prints the article of the treaty neutralizing the Suez Canal. Further comment is superfluous.

In another fascinating chapter Dr. Müller discusses the Hague Convention and shows the insincerity of the argument that the belligerents were not bound by those agreements which they had signed and ratified, because Servia and Montenegro had not accepted them. He pricks many a bubble and by reference to the original French text shows how England is quibbling with the help of mistranslations. Everyone knows how the American press has followed the English lead, and is constantly speaking of the bombardment of "unfortified" places, while the Hague Convention reads: "ports, town, villages, dwellings, or buildings, which are not being defended."

Very interesting also are the discussions which took place in the Chinese Parliament last fall, and the speech by Liang Chi Chao, quoted on page 89. He said in part:

> "When Japan declared war on Germany, we were forced to designate a war zone. But in spite of this Japan has not respected our neutrality, for it occupied Weihsien. I ask, 'Is there a single German soldier in Weihsien?' No! There are no German soldiers. The Japanese invasion, therefore, of our territory there is unpardonable. Has the Government taken steps against this monstrous infringement? Judging by the Japanese military measures, Tsingtao is not at all their aim, for they wish to make a second Manchuria of the whole province of Shantung. England operates jointly with Japan, and is as guilty of the violation of our neutrality as Japan. The same England which solemnly protests the violation of neutrality by other nations, violates our neutrality with perfect equanimity. Has the Government sent a protest to Great Britain? THE JAPANESE ATROCITIES ARE FACTS, and our Government has no right to view nonchalantly the sufferings inflicted on our people by Japanese militarism."

One cannot read this speech and other documents printed by Dr. Müller without wondering why Col. Roosevelt, ex-Secretary of State Bacon, Mr. Coudert, Dr. Eliot and other valiant champions of England feel obliged to refrain from uttering their protest. Germany is already fighting against almost incredible odds. How can these men reconcile their former professions of fair play with their present course?

Of the many quotations contained in Dr. Müller's book only two more may be quoted in conclusion.

The first is from the History of France by the former French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Hanotaux.

> "In his opposition to Europe Napoleon III believed himself strengthened by his connection with England. England, however who is exclusively concerned with her commercial welfare, supported him at first in all his adventures, although she intended to desert him as soon as he was inextricably engaged. She knew the proper moment when to withdraw her support that she might reap the profits of his victories. It was thus in the Crimea, in China, in Italy, and in Mexico, and when the Franco-German war placed the fate of Europe in the scales, England completely deserted him."

The other quotation is from the famous English note to China of 1860 when Lord Elgin wrote, "The French are our mercenaries."

If man's memory was not so short, neither France nor Russia would to-day be fighting England's battles, with Englishmen holding only about thirty miles of almost a thousand miles of battle lines on the west and east.

THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

NEW YORK, JUNE 9, 1915

DIE WACHT AM RHEIN

By Ludwig Lewisohn

GRIM, gaunt and stern, in shimmering grey,
The German lines advance,
A thousand comrades' blood to-day
Has drenched the fields of France.
And though from barren haversack
The last dry crust be gone,
They wait upon their tireless track
The cannonade of dawn.

And from ten thousand throats ablaze
With bitter burning drouth,
The thunder of their hymn they raise
And hurl it to the South.
Unbroken stands the endless line,
Unshaken heart and hand,
"Lieb Vaterland, magst ruhig sein!"
For firm thy armies stand.

Let them not falter, Lord of Hosts,
Who in no idle faith,
From forest, hill and northland coast,
Brave this red whirl of death.
Not for their land alone they fight,
But that there still may be
Glory and art, and life and light,
Europe and liberty.

O'er France and England, who denied
The faith their fathers gave,
The wielders of the knout will ride,
The henchmen of the grave.
Unless Thou guard, Lord, with Thy hand,
The legions of the Rhine,
Whose land is all men's fatherland,
Whose cause is ours and Thine!

ITALY'S BREACH OF FAITH

THOSE were inspired words uttered by the Imperial German Chancellor to express Germany's horror at the perfidy of her Latin ally. The "holy anger" of which he speaks will surely lead the German legions to victory. Bethmann-Hollweg speaks for the German people. Our pro-Ally friends in this country attempt weakly to defend Italy's base betrayal by reference to what they are pleased to call the German "violation" of Belgian neutrality. It is asinine to speak of the two "treaties" in the same breath. One was a one-sided agreement entered into by Prussia, but never formally acknowledged by the Federal Council of the German Empire. The other was a treaty of alliance, formerly signed and acknowledged by every member of the Triple Alliance. The Belgian neutrality treaty was like a doubtful contract inherited by a Trust from one of the concerns absorbed at the time of its incorporation. The other was a legal contract, entered into by the corporation itself with another equally responsible party. The difference between the guarantee of the so-called "neutrality" of Belgium and the Triple Alliance is the difference between a dubious business agreement and a marriage contract. The entrance of Italy will not even delay a German triumph. Its chief effect will be to make still closer the comradeship in peace and arms of the German Empire and Austria-Hungary, her faithful ally.

IS "FATHERLAND'S" EDITOR A LUNATIC?

THAT is the question propounded by our genial friend the New York *Herald*. Colonel Watterson of the *Courier Journal* rushes to the defense of our sanity. According to the Colonel the editor of THE FATHERLAND is a "tin-horn poet out of a job" and a "military refugee from Bavaria." Most of our readers will agree that the editor of THE FATHERLAND is not out of a job, but that he is very much on the job. The last time that Colonel Watterson referred to us we were a "Bavarian tramp." We like the Colonel's picturesque vocabulary. His ire, like rain, pours upon just and unjust alike. Yesterday it was Woodrow Wilson. To-day it is the editor of THE FATHERLAND.

The idea that we are a "military refugee" is no doubt derived from the chapter on German Militarism in the "Confessions of a Barbarian." In this chapter, in order to show the efficiency of the German system, the editor of THE FATHERLAND points out that, although he left his native city of Munich at the age of eleven, the German Government still carried his name upon its lists when he had reached military age in blissful ignorance of what was waiting for him. When he informed the German military authorities of his status as an American citizen, his name was at once stricken from the rolls. If he had been a French citizen, this would not have been done, for the French law does not recognize a transference of allegiance and our spineless State Department has formally notified American citizens of French descent that it can give them no protection in case the French Government should call upon them for military duty.

There is no such thing as dual citizenship for a German-American. The recent German law that is quoted by the vicious and wilful ignoramus of Oyster Bay does not apply to the United States. Moreover, it is not retroactive. But every American citizen of French descent occupies such a "dual" position. Mr. Roosevelt points out this fact in the *Metropolitan Magazine*, and then goes on to launch a fierce diatribe, not against France and England, but against Germany and the Germans. This is either unutterable baseness or unutterable folly. It is charitable to assume that Mr. Roosevelt's mental balance has been affected by his South-American journey. England, like France, never surrenders her sovereignty over her subjects. The question "Under which Flag?" is an impertinence addressed to a German-American. It may very properly be asked of every American born in England or France.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER

THE New York *World* makes the belated discovery that the English Navy is more successful in its attempt to strangulate American commerce than in its endeavor to isolate Germany. THE FATHERLAND has asserted for months that the English blockade of the harbor of New York is far more effective than the English blockade of the harbor of Hamburg. We are glad to greet the New York *World* as a tardy convert to our views. In three or four months the editor of the *World* may see through the fraud of Belgian "neutrality." Perhaps, but we hardly dare to hope so much, our esteemed contemporary may even be compelled to admit that the traffic in poisoned shrapnel and picric acid is not reconcilable with "those enlightened principles of humanity" of which our Government prates.

THE "FATHERLAND" MAKES AN OFFER

THE New York *Herald* asserts editorially that the editor of THE FATHERLAND advises with thinly veiled suggestions action against the United States by American citizens. In other words, Mr. Bennett's organ accuses the editor of THE FATHERLAND of treason. THE FATHERLAND will pay one thousand dollars to any charity that the editor of the *Herald* may name, if he can point out in any number of THE FATHERLAND a single passage inciting in any manner, no matter how thinly veiled, to sedition against the United States.

UNDER FALSE COLORS

THE American Association for International Conciliation, which is supposed to promote international peace and good-will, is sailing under false colors.

Very insidiously, so insidiously that the average reader will not detect the deception, this Association is supplying the newspapers of the United States with printed material against Germany. This material is supplied in slips ready for the editor, and forms a part of that class of miscellaneous reading matter which is always welcomed at the editorial desk to fill space.

The Association writes down German civilization, art and science and lauds that of Russia and Japan. It reproduces the utterances of such anti-German papers and persons as the New York *Times* and Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University; it quotes fragments from Gen. Bernhardi's books to have them annihilated by Viscount James Bryce; it enthusiastically lauds the Japanese relations with the United States and Japan's good-will toward us, and tells American readers that German troops have deprived the Belgians of their food supplies, although it is well known that the Belgians sent their food supplies to Holland in order to starve out the Germans. It tells American readers that cholera is raging among 70,000 wounded in the hospitals of Vienna.

This Association is doing great work as a propagandist organization for the cause of the Allies. Spot it.

THE LOSS OF GERMAN PRODUCTS

IT IS only giving credit where credit is justly due to say that there is probably no other nation in the world whose sudden isolation commercially would cause such widespread loss as has been caused by the isolation of Germany. It is appropriate that this should be recorded here because Germany, more than any other nation, has won its important place not by reason of its wealth of natural resources or its geographical location, but by the skill and intelligence with which its people have attacked modern technical problems.

While engineers and chemists are generally aware of Germany's leadership, the events of the past few weeks have been a great object lesson to the general public. Few have realized the extent to which the whole world has relied upon German scientists, chemists, engineers and manufacturers, for the supply of many materials necessary in the arts. Manufacturers in America and England who were congratulating themselves on their enlarged opportunities for foreign trade, found their own productive operations seriously hampered because they could no longer obtain certain materials from Germany.

THE ELIXIR
—Fitz in St. Louis *Post-Despatch*

HOW THE IRISH-AMERICAN HAS HELPED THE AMERICAN OF TEUTONIC BLOOD

By Dr. C. J. Hexamer

THE last months must have opened the eyes of every thoughtful American to see how frightfully we are enmeshed in the nets of England. From our wealthy classes, from those engaged in high finance, we cannot expect a national but only a pro-English policy, and a stranger coming to our shores now, reading some of our Anglo-American newspapers would come to the conclusion that the American nation should burn its Declaration of Independence, tear up its Constitution and declare its people good and loyal subjects of King George.

The only hope for this, my beloved native land, I see from those of its citizens who have nothing to gain from England and whose "motherland" is not England. There are in the United States about 21 millions of German-Americans, of whom three millions were born in Germany, and there are at least sixteen millions of Irish-Americans. These and their offspring must lead back the American people to those ideals of liberty and independence for which the fathers of our Republic fought in 1776 and again fought in 1812.

The best thing I ever did for this, my beloved native land, was when I succeeded by the help of a number of my Irish friends, men like Matthew Cummings, in forming an alliance between the great national Irish-American organization and the two millions of German-American citizens gathered in the National German-American Alliance.

Without these, and their incessant watchfulness and labor in Congress for over a decade, our country would have been lulled and flirted into an alliance with England. Instead of now enjoying the blessings of peace, we would be at war, and our boys would be at the front fighting for a country that for so many centuries has crushed out liberty in the beautiful Emerald Isle, the "fatherland" of our Irish-American brothers.

Ay, my friends, let us strive with every fiber within us to preserve the fairest flower of humanitarianism, that the world has yet produced: TRUE AMERICANISM! Let our watchword be:

"The Union of hearts, the union of hands,
And the flag of our Union forever!"

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NEWS FROM GERMANY

By Louis Viereck, Berlin Correspondent

India's Importance to England.

ENGLAND owes her wealth and her importance as a world power to her dominion over India. In fact, India might well be termed the material substance of the British Empire. India gives a certain power, resplendence and prestige to the Island Kingdom, and lends influence and advantage to British aristocracy and commerce by her illimitable abundance.

India does not occupy the foremost place in Great Britain's foreign commerce. Trade with East India is third in its importance to England—the United States being first, and Germany second. But if we include Ceylon and the Straits Settlements then the entire Indian Ocean trade takes second place. But the British-Indian commerce is not the only consideration for the innumerable official posts open in India to Englishmen exercise a strong influence upon the accumulation of wealth at home in England. Therefore, the great concern of British politics is to insure the safety of its Indian possessions and to insure the safety of all accesses to India.

If we consider the alliance of England with Russia, which had been attempted for the last ten years, this last fact seems illogical. But, whether England is on the side of Russia herself, her one purpose is to divert the greedy eye of the Moscovite from the Indian Empire. This has been England's policy for some time. Witness how, through Japan, she debilitated Russia's maritime and military strength as well as her Asiatic powers. And when England did reach out a friendly hand to humiliated Russia, and allied herself with that nation, against Germany, it was not because of any altruistic desire to strengthen Russia, but because she knew that by pitting Russia's strength against Germany, Russia's attention would be centered in the West, and India temporarily forgotten.

England's approaches to India are through the Suez Canal and around the Cape. Naturally it is of vital consequence to England that both remain surely under her control. By means of the colonies in South Africa, England commands the Cape and in order to protect the Suez Canal she has acquired territories which make her position there equally certain. Not very long ago Great Britain designated the Sudan as a piece of useless territory. Shortly afterwards England's policy changed—she declared that it was necessary to control the middle and upper Nile in order to properly command the lower Nile and the delta. But England's plans were in pursuance of an idea to control the avenues of communication to India, by affiliating her South-African and North-East-African colonies. And this indeed, was part of a huge scheme to control the entire line from the Cape to Cairo, which would imply a sovereignty of the India Ocean.

In order to possess besides the Suez Canal, a reserve route for transportation to and from India and also because of strategic considerations, England built the Uganda railway. This line, which was a costly bit of construction opened a new way to the Indian Ocean.

But England's greedy plans did not go unchallenged. The Bagdad railway, built with German capital, became a dangerous rival to the Suez Canal, and England promptly harrassed and opposed it wherever and whenever she could. This was not all—Germany had fixed herself firmly in Tanganyka, and her plans for a connection East and West through Africa interrupted and prevented England's ambition to render co-tangent her northern and southern colonies.

Some Words to the Man From Missouri

Advertising Talk—No. 14

Most folks nowadays, when asked to invest their money in advertising, are from Missouri. They want to be shown.

Thus every successful advertising solicitor must be able to furnish a complete bill of particulars, as to how his publication can help the advertiser he is talking to.

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This is really as it should be, for while it is doubtful if any advertising, no matter how poorly selected, is utterly wasted, at the same time, some mediums are, undoubtedly, ninety-nine per cent. better than others. And the advertising public has a right to know why.

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2. Because THE FATHERLAND goes into the homes of thinking men and women who want the truth, and are anxious to keep abreast of the times.

3. Because its intelligent, and vigorous articles, and fearless, aggressive editorial policy puts the reader in a responsive frame of mind.

4. Because THE FATHERLAND is a live wire, no other weekly in the United States has made as great a percentage of gains in circulation during the past six months. Watch it grow.

5. Because our publication is different and needed, covering a neglected field.

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Besides this Germany had made great successes in Asia Minor. The more they became evident, the more England persisted in her own plans to establish a connection by land from the Suez Canal to India. This too, it seems was a part of England's plan to protect her Indian Empire by controlling the entire Indian Ocean. And since Germany stood in her way in Mespotamia, as well as in East Africa, England felt obliged to rid herself of this obstacle.

If for the good of free competitive trade, England's ambitions for expansion should be checked, we can formulate then, out of the British plans themselves, the best mode of opposition. In order to prevent Great Britain spreading her domain from Cape Town to Cairo and Cairo to Singapore, the Germans must continue their work in East Africa, and also in Asia Minor, on the way to the Persian Gulf. Besides this Germany must restore to the Suez Canal, the neutrality guaranteed it by England, for like most of England's solemn promises that guarantee has to be contemptibly broken and ignored.

Fight for German Ideals in America

THAT is the title of a book published, at an opportune moment, by the "Verlag der Duerrschen Buchhandlung" in Leipzig (Der Kampf um die Deutsche Kultur in Amerika). The volume consists of lectures and essays by Prof. Julius Goebel, the well-known German-American champion. He is an authority on the German intellectual movement in America and has written down part of his thoughts which were collected in the above-mentioned book as far back as twenty years ago. Yet those thoughts are by no means exploded and obsolete because Goebel has clearly grasped the essence of the German movement and has popularized it for the benefit of the general reader. As a specimen we subjoin what Goebel wrote in 1910 about the prospects of Germanism in America:

"I do not share the despondency of the pessimists who predict the downfall of the German-American movement. They might possibly be right if we went on being careless and happy-go-lucky as we were before, that is to say, if we relied on immigration for our independent existence, being quite unconcerned about the future.

"The German movement spreads over the United States like flowers of spring, whatever pessimists and feeble minds may say to the contrary. That movement was born and grew when the stream of immigrants began to decrease. Nothing better could have happened to us than to be thrown back on our own innate strength, and to develop an independent life amongst ourselves. We rejoice in every addition of able men and women whom Germany sends across. We want to remain in closest touch with the civilization of the homeland wherein is rooted what is best in us. But no increase of immigrants and no exchange-professor can solve the problems which history and destiny have placed before us. None can help us but ourselves! The vigorous German element is spreading all over America and gladly serves the great cause. An ideal trait pervades the German movement, and those who travel in the States will be glad to notice how an invisible tie of the same enthusiasm unites the best German-Ameri-

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can men and women. It is a popular movement and must remain so, all parties and denominations and educational conditions being blended under the common banner of our German cause.

"A national unit that has asserted itself for over 200 years, in spite of all difficulties, in the body politic of America, and which is held together by common speech, customs and ideas, cannot perish. People taunt us German-Americans for not having played a greater part in the political and intellectual life of the young nation. But it has happened often enough in history that one national section silently kept pure and strong in order to break out in youthful vigor, and take the lead at some decisive turning point of the national destiny, when other sections had spent their strength. Look at Italy, France and Spain, where the descendants of the Germanic tribes which apparently have perished arose as gifted generals and statesmen, great artists and scholars, nominally Neo-Latin, but virtually Teutonic—Germanic leaders of vast Romance populations.

"We shall all live to see the day when German intellect and humanity will dawn to the American people. Even now I see light in the distance. German nationality harbors an intellectual and physical virility and perseverance with which (when it is once let free) no other national section of America will be able to compare. German names appear in public life, among representatives of American art and science, more and more, and their numbers will increase, the more the 'hyphens' take part in the higher education of the country which is permeated by the German mind. Even those who cannot afford the money can study, gratuitously, at our splendid State universities. Surely we are not going to be put to shame by the Negroes who crave for university education to save their decaying race!

"We have to train leaders out of our own ranks. Leaders of the German-Americans and of the whole American nation, which must be directed more and more towards German quite as much as Anglo-Saxon ideals of civilization. Hence it is our part to awaken in the growing generation self-consciousness, pride of their German origin and of all the great things that have issued from the German people. The second and third generation of hypens is in no wise lost to us, but is our real sphere of labor. All we have to do is to restrain them and keep them from merging in a non-German culture; instead of being ashamed of their German origin they ought to be proud of it. We do not want to implant in their minds national conceit, but self-confidence as members of a nation that is destined for

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So far Goebel. The day for German-Americanism, which he announced five years ago, has come in the glorious winter of 1914-15, when hyphenism burst out in new life and began to play a decisive part in the history of the Union by defending the best traditions of American independence.

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By Frederick R. Martens

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Though half its nations, hatred-torn,
Their armaments at her have hurled.

Victorious or overborne,
To fend the right she bares her glaive,
With all the fearless pride of scorn
With which her Luther dared the grave.

The Russian hordes press to attack,
The gold of France, the British fleet—
A single ally at her back
She bids them come and learn defeat!

The cause of progress and of man
Against the Slavic curse she must
Defend, while still defend she can,
A sacred trust upon her thrust.

Lest Cossack hoofs that know no ruth
Tramp out the scattered sparks that fly
From that far-flaming torch of truth
Which Teuton learning holds so high.

Ye nations whom a hatred blind,
Or more ignoble greed of gain
Against the Teuton hath aligned
Beware, lest this great champion slain.

Ye, too, exhausted, worn and spent,
Dragged at the Slav's triumphal car,
With bitter hearts and backs low-bent
Know what ye might have been—and are!

THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

Edited by
GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK

A weekly published and owned by The Fatherland Corporation, 1123 Broadway, New York City. Telephone, Farragut 9777. Cable Address, Viereck, New York. President, George Sylvester Viereck; Vice-President, Hayo Hans Hinrichs; Treasurer, Curt H. Reisinger; Asst. Treasurer, Walter W. Stake; Secretary, A. M. Grill. Terms of Subscription, including postage, in the United States and Mexico, $2.00 per year. In Canada, $2.25 per year; $1.25 for six months. Subscription to all foreign countries within the Postal Union, $2.25 per year. Single copies, 5 cents. Newsdealers and Agents throughout the country supplied by The International News Company. Manuscripts, addressed to the Editor, if accompanied by return postage, and found unavailable, will be returned. The Editor, however, accepts no responsibility for unsolicited contributions.

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